Info-Hams Digest   Thu, 14 Jan 93   Volume 93 : Issue   62

Today's Topics:
            [ANS] Changing tubes in SWAN 350 hf transceiver
            Any comments about "Public" Field Day locations
                            Beginner's Rig
                         CW abbreviations
        CW abbreviations (was: Meaning of <SK> etc. for CW)
                            Halogen RFI
                    Icom no fail memory
            Meaning of <SK> etc. for CW (2 msgs)
                         QRP-NE club
            radio wave jamming or scrambling... (2 msgs)
              RFI susceptability of new cars? (2 msgs)
                        Ringo Ranger Mods?
            Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:20:46 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
news.unomaha.edu!cwis.unomaha.edu!rerickso@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: [ANS] Changing tubes in SWAN 350 hf transceiver
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I never have seen a ham rig with two neutralizing
capacitors in the final section. I am guessing that
you neutralize on ten meters if possible. You might
need to compromise the neutralization. What you are

after is maximum power out per the ratings the designer
has specified. Often you can back your power down a bit
and not hurt anything. Also, increase your final tube
bias, if you can, so the power output just drops. I like
to add a 220-volt fans on 120-volts. Such a fan can run
rather quiet.

Ron
AK0N

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:10:08 GMT
From: eco.twg.com!twg.com!twg.com!sawyer@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Any comments about "Public" Field Day locations
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jan12.205605.15710@VFL.Paramax.COM> rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com
(Pete Rossi) writes:
>With Field Day only about 5 months away I have begun to make some
>preliminary plans. I was thinking of going for the extra bonus points
>and organizing a FD operation from "public" place. Looking for comments
>from anyone (or group) that has done this.
>
>Anyone else ever do this?
>
>Was it worth the extra problems?
>
>Did having lots of people running around tend to cause problems or did
>most of them tend to ignore you?
>
>Any security problems? Stuff walking away etc?
>
>Was the "management" of the area generally receptive to your request
>to operate FD there or did they need a lot of convincing?
>
>Problems setting up antennas?
>
>Interference problems?
>
>Other comments?
>
>In general, how receptive are most places (parks, etc,) to Field Day.
>With all of the Field Days I have been on I never got involved with that
>part of the planning. Do most places tend to cooperate once they
>understand what you are trying to do?
>
>I can't decide if I *really* want to do this or just go off in the

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>woods somewhere by myself :-)
>
This is sure to invite a debate about what "public" means in this context, and
I'm sure there are plenty of field day operations in "public" locations that
stretch the meaning of the word beyond recognition.  For two years now I have
orchestrated a field day operation in a "public" location and it is indeed a
hassle--but there are points involved, and if you take the view that field
day is a contest, then you do whatever it takes to get the points.  (I know,
I know..."operating event"...but if it walks like a duck and quacks like a
duck, then...)  Year before last I found a winery near here which sits in a
RF perfect location:  literally on top of the major ridge line, about 4000' up,
separating the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco Bay.  This winery has the
usual wine tasting operation going in their sales room, and the vineyards
stretch up the hill beyond the sales office.  The general public comes up
for tasting and buying, so that's good enough for me.  It was a real hassle
trying to sweet talk the owners of the winery into letting us set up in the
middle of their vineyard for field day, but we did it.  The biggest part of
the problem was that the very weekend of field day was also the weekend of an
annual party the vineyard (appropriately named, Ridge Vineyards) has for its
most honored customers.  So they were afraid we would take away valuable
parking spaces.  We won the right to operate from there anyway, and it was
a fantastic location.  We were sitting on top of the whole of silicon valley,
pointing at everybody but HI with our beams.  We got quite a few wine-tasters
who came around to see what was going on (we had advertised on cable TV and
in the local paper), and several of the visitors turned out to be former hams.
The visitors were no problem at all; in fact, it broke up the day for the off-
duty operators.

Leading up to last year's field day, I visited this same winery weekend after
weekend begging for permission to use the same site again.  I wrote, I called,
and each time I got an evasive answer that was neither "yes" nor "no".  We
had been on absolutely perfect behavior the year before, so I could not imagine
why they would ever turn us down.  But they did--about 3 weeks before the
event.  So we scrambled, and eventually came up with a county park on the
same ridgeline.  Once we had secured permission, the rest was easy.  It was
also a great location, and I think we came in 3rd or so for CA and about 28th
overall in 2A.

Net:  It's to your advantage to locate a great propagation site for field day,
and there are always places around that fit the definition of "public location".
But it's almost certain to be a big hassle to do so.  If you want to get one of
these great sites, better get started months in advance.  Of course, you can
always go set up in a shopping center parking lot without too much grief, but
I'm talking about a place like Lookout Mountain, TN.  Is it all worth it?
It just depends on how badly you want the points.  Personally, I plan on being
1D this year!

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Date: 14 Jan 93 22:46:29 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Beginner's Rig
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Just a Tip ... Radio Schack just put their HDX-100 ten meter rig
>on sale for $199.

Just another tip (particularly for new hams)... with the 11-year sunspot
cycle declining, the 10m band is open less and less these days so a 10m-only
rig will become less and less of a long-distance rig and more and more of a
local-area rig. If it's local area communications you're looking for, I'd go
with 2m. If you want something for worldwide communications, it's going to
have to have 20m or lower until the sunspot cycle is well on the upswing
again (late 1990s). If you want to buy for the *future*, i.e., the sunspot
peak years, then it might make sense to consider the Radio Shack 10m rig.
Then again, as we get deeper into the low of the sunspot cycle, maybe the
flea markets will get flooded with cheap RS, Uniden, etc. 10m rigs... :-)

Just my two cents worth...

73 de Scott WO1G
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Scott Sminkey
Xyplex, Inc.
330 Codman Hill Road
Boxborough, MA 01719
sasminkey@eng.xyplex.com

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 23:56:30 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!sgiblab!sgigate!odin!chuck.dallas.sgi.com!adams@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: CW abbreviations
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <llbt1dINN9ds@news.bbn.com>, levin@bbn.com (Joel B Levin) writes:
|> I have my own question about CW operating: transmitting numbers.
|>
|> Apparently (from a W1AW code practice session) decimal points are
|> represented by "R" rather than the lengthy symbol for "." -- e.g. the
|> text "146.52" is sent as "146r52". Is this correct?

that is correct. i personally don't have the historical background
on this, but it's been that way for at least 35 years. probably originated
during the big war, WW II or for cw traffic on the railroad lines or
maritime frequencies.

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|>
|> How does one send a minus sign?  I was trying to convey the
|> information that the temperature was -5 degrees C.  It seems to me
|> there ought to be an easy way rather than spelling out the word(s)
|> "minus" or "below zero".  I suppose I could use the dash or <BT>
|> symbol, but it doesn't feel right.  Is there a standard way to do this?

here, it's up to the individual.  you might try
m 5  for minus 5 or   5bz for 5 below zero.  it's probably going to
be cheaper to do 'minus 5' so that you won't be asked for repeats.

|>
|>   Thx / JBL   N1MNF

de k5fo  chuck    dit                      dit

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Date: 14 Jan 93 23:15:57 GMT
From: news.bbn.com!bbn.com!levin@seismo.css.gov
Subject: CW abbreviations (was: Meaning of <SK> etc. for CW)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have my own question about CW operating: transmitting numbers.

Apparently (from a W1AW code practice session) decimal points are
represented by "R" rather than the lengthy symbol for "." -- e.g. the
text "146.52" is sent as "146r52".  Is this correct?

How does one send a minus sign?  I was trying to convey the
information that the temperature was -5 degrees C.  It seems to me
there ought to be an easy way rather than spelling out the word(s)
"minus" or "below zero".  I suppose I could use the dash or <BT>
symbol, but it doesn't feel right.  Is there a standard way to do this?

     Thx / JBL   N1MNF
=
Nets: levin@bbn.com  |  "GO TO JAIL.  Go directly to jail. Do not pass
POTS: (617)873-3463  |  Go.  Do not collect $200."
             N1MNF   |          -- Parker Brothers

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Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:46:28 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.unomaha.edu!cwis.unomaha.edu!rerickso@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Halogen RFI
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To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Have you tried a Radio Shack ferrite RFI suppressors
on the AC cord? If not, give that a try.

Ron
AK0N

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 18:24:28 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!tellab5!
jwa@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Icom no fail memory
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Is anyone interested in a replacement memory board for the
Icom R71, 751, 745, 271 and 471. This board will have a no
fail memory, that is, when the battery fails, the radio doesn't
die. The memory board will also have 1000 memory banks to store
the frequency and mode.

   Jack Albert   Fellow Radio Hacker
                 Tele (708) 512-7854
   Tellabs, Inc.   FAX (708) 852-7346
   4951 Indiana Ave.   jwa@tellabs.com
   Lisle, IL
   60532   Do things really go better with Coca-Cola?

Date: 14 Jan 93 22:33:00 GMT
From: usc!hela.iti.org!cs.widener.edu!dsinc!ub!acsu.buffalo.edu!
ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu!v111qheg@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Meaning of <SK> etc. for CW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <14JAN93.16280286@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>, cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes...
>I am starting to learn the code so I can upgrade to General. I am using
>Supermorse and listening to some local CW practice on 2m. I want to know what
>are the meanings of:
>
><AS>
><AR>

```
><KN>
><SK>
><BT>

     AS: wait
     AR: end of transmission (end of message)
     KN: (invitation to transmit - specific station only)
     SK: indicates FINAL xmision with you. Also, Silent Key.
     BT: Break

>I know some of these were on the Novice written test, but I usually don't
>remember things memorized but not really used.

     The best from of code practice is to get on the air and have a QSO.
40 CW is open to Eu. and Af. around 23:00z and most will QRS to 5 WPM.


73 de Peter KB2NMV


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Date: 14 Jan 93 23:15:38 GMT
From: news.bbn.com!bbn.com!levin@seismo.css.gov
Subject: Meaning of <SK> etc. for CW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <C0v7xx.MGr@acsu.buffalo.edu>
   v111qheg@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu (P. VASILION) writes:

|    The best from of code practice is to get on the air and have a QSO.
|40 CW is open to Eu. and Af. around 23:00z and most will QRS to 5 WPM.

Yes, but if you are restricted to the novice sub-band 7100-7150 (as
most people who require 5 wpm are), all you can hear are the blasted
AM broadcast stations which share part of the 40 meter band with
amateur radio :-(.


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Date: 15 Jan 93 00:15:36 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: QRP-NE club
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'd appreciate it if someone could provide me with mebership info,
address and so on.

72/73 Kevin, N7WIM / G8UDP
a-kevinp@microsoft.com
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Date: 14 Jan 93 17:09:55 EST
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!eff!world!ksr!jfw@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: radio wave jamming or scrambling...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

quennevi@IRO.UMontreal.CA (Pokey Bangs) writes:
>Hi,
> my neighbors are driving me nuts with their radio
>(conventionnal am/fm radio) and i'd like to jam
>their radio so that they cant hear anything or
>just some white noise... is there a method to
>jam fm/am radio waves?????

Yes.

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Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:56:06 GMT
From: agate!stanford.edu!Csli!kawai@ames.arpa
Subject: radio wave jamming or scrambling...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Pokey Bangs (quennevi@iro.umontreal.ca) exclaims:

  | my neighbors are driving me nuts with their radio (conventionnal am/fm
  | radio) and i'd like to jam their radio so that they cant hear anything
  | or just some white noise... is there a method to jam fm/am radio
  | waves?????

Poor Mr Pokey Bangs, I can understand your frustration. However, jamming
radios is not a particularly good idea. For one thing, you'll still hear
the jamming signal when your neighbors turn on their radio. Or, your
neighbors may resort to their CD player.

If you would excuse me for a minute and allow me to become Miss Manners, may
I suggest inviting your neighbors for coffee one of these days, and while
showing them your home, perhaps mention that you are a student (you can do
that while passing by your study), or that you are a light sleeper (while
passing the bedroom, which may happen to be adjacent to your neighbor's
living room).

I am sure that you can find a mutually satisfactory compromise.

----------------- Speech Research Program, SRI, Menlo Park, CA 94025-3493 USA

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--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231   fax:(415)859-5984   home:(415)323-7214
---------------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com     radio: n6uok and 7l1fqe
```

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:32:27 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!spool.mu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
news.unomaha.edu!cwis.unomaha.edu!rerickso@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: RFI susceptability of new cars?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I do not remember the threads or length, but I screw in a
bolt into an auto battery I have in my basement to make a
connection. If you do that, put oil on the bolt from time to time
to prevent electrolysis. From what I know, galvanized bolts
are normally used with batteries anyway.

Ron
AK0N

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:27:03 GMT
From: news.acns.nwu.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.unomaha.edu!cwis.unomaha.edu!rerickso@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: RFI susceptability of new cars?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

As far as I know, your ONLY solution is to tap the battery
voltage at the battery. OR, stay off of 50-watts. MAYBE,
installing a 5/8-wave in the middle of your roof would help.
There seem to be no alternative answers to your problem. If
you do not connect your radio to your battery, you could fry
your microprocessor, from what other hams have stated.

Ron
AK0N

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:15:40 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
news.unomaha.edu!cwis.unomaha.edu!rerickso@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ringo Ranger Mods?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

You should be able to. As I recall, Cushcraft makes a ten
meter Ringo. You might need to use wire and hang it from a

tree because of the dimensions involved. I think that the
Ringo Ranger II is two 5/8-wave radiators in phase, or a 1/2-wave
and a 5/8-wave in phase. I do not have the dimensions in front
of me before I can intelligently comment.

Ron
AK0N

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 21:20:22 GMT
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!cis.ohio-state.edu!
udecc.engr.udayton.edu!blackbird.afit.af.mil!tkelso@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are
carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when
possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this
system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current
elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial
BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using
8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily), shuttle elements, and some documentation
and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil
(129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 54
1 22313U 93   3 A 93 14.15936342 .00049404 00000-0 20070-3 0   46
2 22313   28.4702 150.5461 0021832 189.1570 300.6608 15.84313209   93
--
Dr TS Kelso   Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil   Air Force Institute of Technology

Date: Thu, 14 Jan 1993 20:59:04 GMT
From: s5!is1.is.morgan.com!is.morgan.com!rgm@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1ilgetINN6pc@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>, <104785@netnews.upenn.edu>,
<1993Jan14.111618.20934@hemlock.cray.com>
Subject : Re: PC repeater controller

I run several repeaters in the NY area. On 147.075 and 448.475 I use a PCRC
(personal computer repeater
controler) made by PCRC (516 286 7610) . Both machines have voice mail autopatch,

modem dial-up and TNC
connectivity. You can remotely load new software revs. Custom voice IDs and
courtesy tones etc;.
The VHF repeater is in the same cabinet as a 250 watt UHF tube amplifier with all
sorts of RF and high voltage
floating around with no ill affects. The PCRC has a watchdog timer in case the PC
crashes (I haven't had any
problems though) The PCRC also has two link I/Os. The audio is done with either a
sound blaster card or an
Antex card. You only need an XT class machine to run it on.

I also own all three ACC repeater controlers, the RC850, RC96 and RC85, installed
on other repeaters. They work
very well but are not as flexible as the PCRC. The PCRC is also about the same
price $695 without the PC or
sound card. Each user gets his/her own account/password and their ID is announced
as they log on. All facilities
can be restricted or enabled on a per account basis. Logging of all commands/
autopatchs is also provided, so
you can keep an audit trail of whats happening.

Stop by if you are in the Long Island NY, or southern Connecticut area. 147.075
+600 CTCSS 136.5 or
448.475 -5.0 CTCSS 114.8 . They are both open machines.

73
Bob Maire WA2SNQIn article <1993Jan14.111618.20934@hemlock.cray.com>,
andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
|>
|> In article <104785@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff
DePolo) writes:
|> > In article <1ilgetINN6pc@matt.ksu.ksu.edu> steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve
Schallehn) writes:
|> > >phr@telebit.com (Paul Rubin) writes:
|> > >
|> > >>Why can't someone make a repeater controller out of a simple
|> > >>personal computer (286 class), with maybe a relay box controlled...
|> >
|> > There is such a beast soon to hit the market. It's made by A-to-D (?)
|> > technologies. It uses a 286 with a hefty hard drive, some custom hardware,
|> > [...]
|> > 94.8 Hz PL - ask KJ6AL or WA3GMS about it).
|>
|> We're planning on doing something similar on the W0BU repeater here in
|> the Twin Cities. The hardware is a clone with a Soundblaster & a
|> one off digital I/O card with DTMF & a hardware watchdog timer.
|> This will only be an ancillary controller, which will do all the
|> voice stuff. It will also collect statistics, which should help

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|> us know if there's a problem with one of the remote receivers
|> (for example). The current plan is that it will run 386BSD.
|>
|> Once we have the voice/sound stuff & statistics working, we'll
|> see what other clever things we can get up to - anyone have any
|> ideas ?
|> --
|> andyw. N0REN/G1XRL
|>
|> andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835
```

```
Date: (null)
From: (null)
     /JBL   N1MNF
=
Nets: levin@bbn.com  | "How does a mouse let me move the cursor anywhere
pots: (617)873-3463  |  I want?"  "What are address busses?"  "How do
              N1MNF  |  icons work?"              --Time-Life Books
```

```
Date: 14 Jan 1993 21:59:32 GMT
From: usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!darwin.sura.net!mojo.eng.umd.edu!
tedwards@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
```

References <PHR.93Jan12184633@napa.telebit.com>, <1993Jan13.170241.14289@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>, <N4HY.93Jan14124741@tang.UUCP>.sura.ne
Subject : Re: Anybody want to talk about Clover?

In article <N4HY.93Jan14124741@tang.UUCP> n4hy@tang.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
>hold the license for the North American rights to Meinzer's work. The AEA
>unit and the DSP-12 are completely capable of doing Clover if all it is is
>pulse shaped QAM with FEC on each carrier.

OK, what is a good reference on the Clover modulation scheme?
Here's another question: We have a AEA-1232 DSP at W3EAX, U of M
ARC. We have a bunch of people who have had some DSP, not to mention
easy access to communication major grad students. There doesn't
appear to be any documentation on writing your own DSP routines that
came with the AEA. Where can one obtain documentation on the AEA
DSP engine (programming it and such)??

de N3HAU

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #62
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